

BENETATO, Gr., acad.; VASILECU, V.; HAULICA, I.; GRUNSPAN, M.; STERESCU, N.;
COVASNEANU, Zenobia; CLEJAN, L.; DUMITRIU, S.

A study of the chemical mediators of adrenocorticotrophic neurohypophyseal secretion. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:94-95 Ja-Mr '61.

1. The "Prof. Dr. D. Danielopolu" Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Academy of the R.P.R. Director: Acad. Gr. Benetato) and the Chair of Physiology of the Medicopharmaceutical Institute, Bucharest.

(ADRENAL CORTEX physiology) (PITUITARY GLAND physiology)
(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS pharmacology) (SYMPATHOLYTICS pharmacology)
(HISTAMINE pharmacology)

CLEKESZKY, V.

The contamination of foodstuffs by chemical substances in Hungary. p. 27

Budapest, Hungary. Eltelmezesrudimanyi Interer. YEARBOOK. Budapest, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEA: I) LC, Vol ~~SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, EIGHTEEN~~
9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

RASSEV, S.D.; CIEMENS, K.

Some theoretical problems of pyrolysis. Rev chimie Min petr 14
no.3:123-129 Mr '63.

CLEMENS, M.A.

Presence of the *Laganum transilvanicum* Pavay species to the east of Borcut (Tirgu Lapus). *Dari seama sed* 49 pt.1:105-107 '61-'62 [publ. '64].

1. Submitted April 27, 1962.

CLEGGES, Marcell, dr.; SKODA, Ervin, dr.

Surgery of unusually located osteoclastoma. Nagy. sebeszet
9 no.1:47-50 Feb 56.

1. A Magyar Hefhadserég Egesszsegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenyse.

(GIANT CELL TUMORS

osteoclastoma of scapula, diag. & surg. (Hun))

(SCAPULA, neoplasms

osteoclastoma, diag. & surg. (Hun))

SKODA, Ervin, dr.; CLEMENS, Marcell, dr.

Spleen implantation (splenosis) after rupture of the spleen.
Magy. sebesset 9 no. 1:75-77 Feb 56.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalatanak koslemenye.
(SPLEEN, rupt.
causing splenosis, surg. & pathol. (Hun))

CLEMENS, Marcell, dr.; SKODA, Ervin, dr.

Intravenous procaine in surgery. Orv. hetil. 98 no.33:
1084-1087 23 Sept 56.

1. A Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemeny.
(PROCAINE, anesth. & analgesia
intravenous, in surg. (Hun))

CLEMENS, Marcell, Dr.

Covered spontaneous perforation of the common hepatic duct. Orv. hetil.
99 no.47:1647-1650 23 Nov 58.

1. A Nephadsereg Egesszegyi Szolgálatának közleménye.
(HEPATIC DUCT, perf.
spontaneous, covered, case report (Hun.))

CLEMENS, Marcell, dr.

Intrahepatic bilio-digestive anastomosis. Orv.hetil. 100
no.48:1725-1727 N '59.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Nu. Szolgálatának közleménye.
(HEPATIC DUST surg)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM surg)

~~CLEVER, Marcell, dr.~~

Obstructive jaundice caused by lymph stasis. Orv.hetil. 101
no.6:202-203 F '60.

1. A Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgálat.
(JAUNDICE OBSTRUCTIVE etiol)
(LIMPE)

CLEMENS, Marcell, dr.; NAGY, Sandor, dr.; TALLÓZ, József, dr.

Dumping syndrome. I. Clinical studies to clarify the pathomechanism of the syndrome. Orv. hetil. 102 no.50:2358-2362 10 I '61.

1. Karcag Varosi Tanacs Kohaza, Sebesseti Oszaly es a Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.

(GASTRECTOMY compl)

CLEMENS, Marcell, dr.; NAGY, Sandor, dr.; TALLOS, Jozsef, dr.

Dumping syndrome. II. Does dilatation of the anastomosis have significance from the viewpoint of prevention of the syndrome? Orv. hetil. 102 no.51:2412-2414 17 D '61.

1. Karcag Varosi Tanacs Korhaza, Sebesszeti Osztaly es a Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalata.

(GASTRECTOMY complications)

CLEMENS, Marcell, dr.

On the treatment of the dumping syndrome with reserpine.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.46:2173-2175 14 N '65.

1. Karcag Varosi Tanacs Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly (főorvos:
Clemens, Marcell, dr.).

CLEMENS, N.

What and how to sow this spring.

P. 26 (DRUMUL BELSUGULUI) (Bucuresti, Rumania) No. 3, Mar. 1957

S₀: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

ACC NR: AP6033021

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/007/0515/0520

AUTHOR: Kopriva, V. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences, Clement Gottwald state prize laureate)

ORG: State Research Institute for Machine Building, Bechovice (Statni vyzkumny ustav pro stavbu stroju)

TITLE: New method of measuring dynamic stress in flow machine blades while in operation

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 7, 1966, 515-520

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic stress, rotor blade, stress analysis, blade vibration, turbine design

ABSTRACT: Measuring dynamic stress in rotor blades while in operation presents problems due to the short life of sensors in temperatures of 100 to 120 C and the transmission of signals to a cooler environment. Development offices in large machine works have shown great interest in reports on the method of the Bristol Siddeley Engine Works of signaling vibrations in rotary blades by means of permanent magnets fixed in blade tips and rotating before receptor coils in the stator, which induce an alternating electromotive force which varies in frequency according to blade speed. The SVUSS has developed vibration measuring equipment which has proved efficient in operating conditions. Its physical principle is that a permanent magnet passing above

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033021

a conductor will induce an electromotive force which is commensurate with magnetic intensity, magnet diameter, distance, and the speed of motion. A coil with a specific length of wire at a specific spacing pitch will induce an electromotive force which can be regulated by its distance from the magnet and the magnet length until its duration becomes harmonic and its amplitude practically stable. Amplitude modulation is then analyzed in relation to blade vibration rates, angles, rotary speed and vectors, but the system developed is based on frequency modulation, which is proportionate to the magnet speed amplitude, but is much less subject to signal interference. The block system for frequency modulation is described. Two methods of winding precision coils with very slight pitch inclines have been developed. The transistorized vibration gauging apparatus, and testing conditions in operation and also in a testing steam turbine are described in detail. The paper was presented by Professor, Engineer A. Vrba. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas and 14 figures.

SUB CODE: 10/~~10~~ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

CLEMENTIS, Gyula

Economic significance of handling of materials by pallets.
Szabvány kozl 14 no.2:38-41 F '62.

CLEMENZ, Hubert, inz. (Ljubljana, Erjavceva cesta 15)

Designs and present marketing conditions of the two-drum hoisting cranes. Tehnika Jug 18 no.6:Suppl.:Rudarstvo metalurg 1, no.6: 1064-1070 Je '63.

1. Sef Studijskega oddelka Rudnika rjavega premoga, Trbovlje-Hrastnik.

GIENOV, L.G.

Cybernetics in neurology. Cas. lek. couk. 98 no.25:lek. vena ~~leht~~.
136-140 19 June 59.

(NEUROLOGY,

cybernetics in, review (Ck))

(CYBERNETICS,

in neurol., review (Cs))

Cleper, C.

* RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2009

Author : Braniski Al., Siniansky V., Cleper C.

Inst : -

Title : Thermoinsulating Refractory Articles Made from Metallurgical Slag.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari metalurgie, 1956, 1, No 2, 369-377

Abstract : Description of the results of laboratory investigations carried out to determine the possibility of utilizing porous, blast furnace, metallurgical slags (MS) in the manufacture of refractory thermoinsulating materials. As starting materials were used MS of specific gravity 2.63 and volumetric weight 0.732 having a particle size of 3 mm maximum diameter; refractory plastic clay (RPC) of 17000 refractoriness; finely comminuted local serpentine, and also wood charcoal (lignite) of 4500 kcal/kg caloric

Card 1/3

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2009

fired at 1160°. Compression strength was of 13-14-17
kg/cm², respectively, for each of the products. It is
recommended to dry the articles for 24 hours in the molds,
at 50°, then for 48 hours out of the molds while gradual-
ly increasing the temperature to 900°. To improve the me-
chanical properties of the unfired products it is advisa-
ble to add 1-2% bisulfite liquor to the ceramic paste.

Card 3/3

8/137/62/000/005/037/150
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Cleper, C.

TITLE: Study on bismuth refining for the purpose of its application in the manufacture of semiconductor alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 21, abstract 50127 ("Studii și cercetări metalurgie Acad. RPR", 1961, v. 6, no. 3, 305 - 314, Roumanian; Russian and French summaries)

TEXT: Chemical, hydrometallurgical and electrochemical methods were employed to investigate, at the laboratory, refining of commercial Bi, containing in %: Bi 97.97 - 99.77; Pb up to 0.91; Sb 0.8; Ag 0.06, Cu 0.03, Fe 0.003, Zn 0.006, Mg+Ca 0.003. The following two methods were found to be most suitable: the chemical method, i. e. recrystallization of Bi nitrate, elimination of Pb and separating-out of pure Bi in the form of hard-to-dissolve oxalate; and the electrochemical method, i.e. electrolysis of a hydrochloric acid solution of Bi chloride with a graphite anode. In case 1, Bi contains Ag and Pb, $1.10^{-3}\%$ each, in case 2 only Ag $1.10^{-3}\%$. Both methods require greater consumption of reagents.

Card 1/2

Study on bismuth refining for...

S/13/62/000/005/037/150
A006/A101

multiple operations, and yield, in particular, method no. 2. Low current efficiency.

A. Treydler

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CLEPER, C., chim.; HERSCU, O., chim.

Contributions to determining the silica in the black lyes
resulting from the alkaline leaching of reed. Cel. hirtie
12 11:370-372 N'63.

POPPER, M., Prof.; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ CLEPPER, I., dr.

Diagnosis on non-tuberculous infiltrative lung diseases.
Med. int., Bucur. 8 no.4:533-544 Aug 56.

1. Institutul de ftiziologie, Filiala Bucuresti.
(LUNG DISEASES
infiltrative non-tuberc. dis., diag. & manifest.

CLEPPER, I.

BRILL, A.; CLEPPER, I.

Ambulatory consolidation treatment of tuberculous patients having resumed work; prevention of relapses. Humanian M. Rev. 1 no.3:43-45 July-Sept 57.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.

ambulatory ther. of patients returned to work, prev. of relapses)

①
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/CYPRUS
18 Aug 66

LEFLEROVA, H., Deputy chairman of the National Assembly
CLERIDES, Clecos, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies
of Cyprus

The above officials met [Clerides is spending his vacation
in Czechoslovakia], Prague, 18 August

Rude Pravo, Prague, 19 Aug 66, p 4.

(2)

CIESIELSKI, R., and others

Cable railroad of the Jaworzno II electric-power station. P 8

BUDOWNICTWO PRZEMYSLOWE. (Ministerstwo Budownictwa) Warszawa ^{POLAND} Vol. 6, no. 1,
Jan. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

CLESZINSKI, R.

Tables for the calculation of integrals of products of two or three functions and their application in practical problems of structural machines.

P. 288 (Inzynieria i Budownictwo, Vol. 14, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) ILC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

CLICHICI, O.; DUSA, A.

Possible formation of sedimentary iron deposits in the Pliocene of Transylvania and Banat. Rev min 13 no.7:281-286 J1 '62.

1. Universitatea Babes-Bolyai, Cluj.

CLIMCHIEVICI, Mircea (Bucuresti)

The 1962 statistical yearbook of Romania. Natura Geografie 15 no.2:
85-86 Mar-Apr 1963.

CLIMESCU, Al.; HAIMOVICI, A.

Introduction of some chapters of mathematics necessary in the
economy, into all grades of the teaching program. Gaz mat fiz
70 no.3:99-106 Mr '65.

CLIMESCU, ALC

Climescu, Al. C. Sur l'équation fonctionnelle de l'associativité. Bull. École Polytech. Jassy [Bull. Politehn. Gh. Asachi. Iași] 1, 211-224 (1946).

From the study of the associative law one is led naturally to the functional equation $f(x, f(y, z)) = f(f(x, y), z)$, where f is a single-valued function from $E \times E$ to E , the domain of definition. If $L(x)$ and $L^{-1}(x)$ are defined and single-valued from E to E , then any solution $f(x, y)$ of the functional equation will give another, $f^{-1}(f(L(x), u(y)))$. As a corollary to this, the associativity of multiplication among the complex numbers follows from that of addition. Complete solutions for several special cases are obtained. The problem of extending the definition of $f(x, y)$ from two points to the unit interval is solved completely. H. Climescu.

Climescu, A. C.

Climescu, A. Sur les espaces à topologie transitive d'ordre n .
 Ann. Ecole Polytech. Jassy [Bul. Politehn. G.
 Asachi. Iasi] 1, 259-269 (1946).
 A. Appert [Acad. Roy. Belgique. Bull. Cl. Sci. (3) 2, 135-142 (1937)] a appelé "espaces à topologie transitive" les espaces où la fermeture $\bar{A} = fA$ de tout sous-ensemble A est assujettie aux quatre axiomes suivants: $\bar{\emptyset} = \emptyset$ (\emptyset désignant l'ensemble vide); $A \subset \bar{A}$; $\bar{B} \subset \bar{A} + \bar{B}$; $\bar{\bar{A}} = \bar{A}$. L'auteur appelle "espaces à topologie transitive d'ordre n " les espaces qui s'obtiennent à partir des précédents en y remplaçant l'axiome $\bar{\bar{A}} = \bar{A}$ par l'axiome plus faible suivant:

$$\underbrace{f \dots f}_{n+1 \text{ fois}} A = \underbrace{f \dots f}_n A.$$

L'auteur donne des applications et des exemples de tels espaces en algèbre abstraite. Il définit et étudie dans ces espaces les notions d'ensemble fermé d'ordre i , d'ensemble ouvert d'ordre i , d'intérieur d'ordre i , d'extérieur d'ordre i , de frontière d'ordre i (i entier positif), et donne diverses règles de calcul.

A. Appert (Saumur).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 8 No. 8.

Contributo la Teoria Sistemelor de
Ecuatii Diferentiale Linare. An.
1954, No. 1, p. 1-12. 12 p.
Development of the theory
of linear differential equations

L. Climescu, M. L'indépendance des conditions d'associati-

vité. Bull. Inst. Politehn. Iasi, N.S., 1955, 1, 2
(Rumanian; Russian and English summaries)

Given a set of n elements a, b, \dots , the triple (x, y, z) is called isolable if it is possible to define a binary multiplication such that (x, y, z) is a triple of the type (x, y, z) and x, y, z are all different from each other.

Associated with the triple (x, y, z) is the triple (x, y, z) (1955, 1, 2, 1954, 1, 2, 1954, 1, 2).

triples of the type (x, y, z) are called isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.

(i.e. of a multiplication table (x, y, z) is called isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.)

The triple (x, y, z) is called isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.

algebraic structures and algebras with products (x, y, z) are called isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.

there also exist algebras with products (x, y, z) which are not isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.

The triple (x, y, z) is called isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.

an algebra exists in which x, y, z are all different from each other.

triples of the type (x, y, z) are called isolable and only if x, y, z are all different from each other.

CLIMESCU, AL.

1-FW

These ideas are generalized N -ary operations are considered, and isolation of either kind is defined not merely for a $(2N-1)$ -uple but for any set S of $(2N-1)$ -ples or simultaneously for an ensemble of sets S_i relative to different finitary operations μ_i . The generalizations can now be stated roughly: If the number of elements is small, the conditions of associativity are more restrictive; if great, the conditions of associativity are more relaxed in the sense of solubility of either kind.

I. M. H. Ederington (Edinburgh)

*Encl
any*

Math
Climescu, Al. Quelques observations sur les semistruc-
 tures d'ordre fini. Rev. Univ. "Al. I. Cuza" Inst.
 Politehn. Iasi 2 (1955). 1-4. (Romanian. Russian
 and French summaries)

A semistructure (or semilattice) is an algebra with one
 binary associative commutative operation for which
 every element is idempotent. There are twelve "ob-
 servations" of which I-VI show the existence of six types

of subalgebra, and the rest lead to XII. The set of ideals
 of a semistructure of order n , partially ordered by in-
 clusion, is a distributive lattice of length $n-1$.

(In IV, line 5, for $ay=y$ read $ay=a$; in XI, line 3, for
 $a=b$ read $ab=b$.) I. M. H. Etherington (Edinburgh).

gme
amf

CONSTANTINESCU, F.; CALUGAREANU, G., acad. pro .; GHICA, A., acad. prof.;
ANGHELUTA, TH., prof. dr. CLIMESCU, I., prof. dr.

Contributions to the elementary theory of generalized functions.
Studi Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 9 no.2:142-143 '64.

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj (for Calugareanu) 2. University
of Bucharest (for Ghika). 3. Polytechnic Institute, (Iasi) for
Angheluta). 4. Polytechnic Institute, Iasi (Climescu).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/4 Surgery Apr 59

1707. (566) INVESTIGATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DETERIORATION OF
HEPATIC FUNCTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH BONE AND JOINT TUBER-
CULOSIS WITH ABSCESSSES AND FISTULAS - Cercetări în legătură cu
alterarea funcțiilor hepatice la bolnavi de tuberculoză osteo-articulară
abcedată și fistulizată - Climescu V., Negrea F., Samedin S.
and Negrea M. Sanat. de Tuberc. Osteo-Articulară, Vasile Roată
FTIZIOLOGIA 1958, 7/1 (35-40) Tables 4
There exists a correlation between the duration of the disease and the degree of
liver affection, which shows a tendency to chronicity. Liver involvement could be
demonstrated in 44% of the cases.

Bazacopol - Bucharest (XV, 5, 9)

CLINICI, N. (d)

5
BENEDICT, C.
SOURCE (in case): Given Name

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Epidemiologia, No. 3,
May-Jun 61, pp 263-266.
Date: "Considerations on the Dysentery Bacilli Strains of the Large-
Sachs Group Isolated in Moldavia."

Co-authors:

BESLEAGA, V., Dr.

IOAN, C., Dr.

CLINICI, N., Dr.

STANESCU, C., Dr.

IOFA, S., Dr.

[Affiliations not given]

CLINICI, N.

5

HADESKI, J.
Son. Am. (in case); Given Name

Country: Rumania

Academic Degree: Dr.

Affiliation: *)

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Epidemiologia No 3,
May-Jun 1961, pp 267-270.

Date: "Certain Data Concerning the Isolation of Type Q 1 167
(Sh. dysenteriae 4) in Our Country."

Co-authors:

CLINICI, N., Dr.
SUTIU, C., Dr.
LESCINSKI, S., Dr.

*)
Work performed at the Stalin National Sanepid (Sanepidul National Stalin), Bucharest, and at the Biological Products Section of the "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Sectia Produse Biologice, Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino."

CIOBANU, V., dr.; RUNCAN, V., dr.; CLIPCA, N., intern

Contributions to the study of a mixed form of chronic polyarticular rheumatism. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.9:1319-1325 S '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul de medicina interna, director, acad. N.Gh.Lupu.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)

CLONARU, A.

"Contributions to the study of the natural regeneration of oak forests with the accompanying phenomena of mass dying." p. 5 (Revista Padurilor, Vol.67, No.9, Sept 1952, Bucuresti.).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.3, No.2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

CLOMARU, A.

Determination of altitude and degree of inundation of territories in the Danube plain without using topographic instruments. p. 221. REVISTA PADURILOR. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Romania si al Ministerului Agriculturii si Silviculturii) Bucuresti. Vol. 71, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

COUNTRY : Rumania K
CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest Cultures.
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 2, 1959, No. 619;
AUTHOR : Cacuci, I.; Clonaru, Alex.; Dirca, I.
INST. : --
TITLE : The Expediency of Extending Popular Culture
in Rumania.
ORIG. PUB. : Rev. padurilor, 1958, 72, No.4, 228-251.
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

CLOPOTARU, Mergot; BARBU, R.; SARAGEA, M.

Oxidizing metabolism of the hepatic cell. Note I. Experimental hepatitis. Studii cerc fiziol 4 no.4:511-517 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Catedra de fiziopatologie a Institutului medico-farmaceutic din Bucuresti.

(LIVER)

(HEPATITIS)

(CARBONTETRACHLORIDE)

(OXIDATION)

TEODORESCU-EXARCU, I.; IONESCU, C.; CLOPOTARU, Margot...

Action of the central-nervous system upon coagulation. Note IV
Influence of narcosis on the time of generation of thromboplastin;
the Biggs-Douglas Test. Studii cerc fiziol 4 no.4:559-568 '59.
(EEAI 9:9)

1. Catedra de fiziopatologie, Institutul medicofarmaceutic,
Bucuresti.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

(NARCOSIS)

(THROMBOPLASTIC SUBSTANCES)

FONI, I.; SARAGEA, M.; PAUSESCU, E.; SNEER, A.; CLOPOTARU, Margot; IONESCU, C.;
IONESCU, Cristina; BAREU, R.

Contributions to the experimental study of intestinal obstruction.
Rumanian M Rev. no.1:155-156 Ja-Mr '61.

1. The Chair of Pathological Physiology of the Medicopharmaceutical
Institute in Bucharest (Head of the Chair: Assist. Prof. M. Saragea)
and the Institute of Therapeutics of the R.P.R. Academy, medical team
of the "I.C. Frimu" Hospital (Head of the team: Prof. I. Turai,
Corresp. Member of the R.P.R. Academy).

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION pathology)
(STOMACH pathology) (BILIARY TRACT pathology)

1. : CLOPOTARU, M.

ALBES, A.

RUMANIA

MD

Department of Physiopathology, Institute for Medicine and Pharmacy,
Bucharest (Catedra de Fiziopatologie, I.M.F., Bucuresti).

Bucharest, Idena, Revista de Idena si Sanitate Publica, No 5,
Vol XI, Sep-Oct 62, pp 411-416.

"Contributions to the Clinical and Functional Study of Mankind
Exposed to Vegetable Inert."

BENEFICIAL, I., MD, Department of Physiopathology, Institute for
Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest.

CLOPOTARU, Margot, MD, Department of Physiopathology, Institute for
Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest.

ALBES, Alascheta, MD, Department of Physiopathology, Institute for
Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest.

(2 of 2)

SARAGEA, M.; CLOPOTARU, Margot; ROTARU, Natalia; NEGRU, T.; SICA, Mihaela;
VLADUTIU, A.

Biochemical changes in the central nervous system of animals with
experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. Fiziol. Norm. pat. 11
no.3:243-250 My-Je '65.

1. Catedra de fiziopatologie, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Bucuresti.

Clopotescu, M.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Liver.

V-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4098

Author : M. Saragea, M. Clopotescu, I. Arsene

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Mechanical Jaundice. Humoral, Tissue-Metabolic and Pathomorphological Problems. Communication No I. Changes of Various Blood Components and Structural Changes in the Hepatic Tissue in Cases of Experimental Jaundice in Dogs after Ligature of the Common Bile Duct.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1957, No 2, 118-123

Abstract : Ligature of the common bile duct in dogs led, after 5 days, to bilirubinaemia and increased levels of total cholesterine and alkaline phosphatase; after 20 days; it led to a decrease of these levels and to a decrease of the level of the albumins in the serum, the total amount of proteins remaining normal. At the same time in the liver there was a decrease of the consumption

Card 1/2

CLOS, IVAN
HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 8920.

Author : Laszlo Lajoz, Dezsó Nagy, Istvan Gati, Antal Bacsa, Gabor Seres,
Ivan Clos, Vilmos Zoltan, Ferenc Husvet, and Jozsef Adam.

Inst : -

Title : New Endocrinological Observations of Pregnant Women.

Orig Pub : Orv. hetilap, 1955, 96, No 14, 366-373.

Abstract : A gonadotropic substances was isolated from the urine of pregnant women which stimulated spermatogenesis in earthworms and failed to give a positive reaction in frogs. This distinguishes it from the chorionic gonadotropin, which is isolated from the urine along with it. In a normal, pregnancy 60-1000 units of the gonadotropic substances are found in a liter of urine or serum, from the second trimester on. When toxemia is present, the concentration of the gonadotropin, even in the early period of pregnancy, attains 1000-5000 units. The gonadotropic substance usually accompanies the chorionic gonadotropin which, in a pathological pregnancy, is formed in large quantities at the expense of a damaged placenta.

CLOSCA, S.; FILIPOAIA, C., ing.

A new device contributes to the improvement of the quality of production. Ind text Rum 15 no.9:467-468 S '64.

1. "Tehnica confectionei" Enterprise, Bucharest.

COLOV, R.; VLAICOVA, C.

Basal metabolic rate at rest and after motion. Nauch. tr. vissh.
med. inst. Sofia 43 no.4:15-20 '64

1. Chair of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases. (Director:
prof. Iv. Jonkov).

CLUNY, Hilaire

Disposal of radioactive wastes. Fiz szemle 11 no.9:270-274 9 '61.

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|--|--|--------------------|--|
| 157 AND 158 (1948) | | 159 AND 160 (1948) | |
| PROCESSING AND PROPERTY'S INDEX | | | |
| SCYRZEWSKI, M. | | 3 | |
| <p>Experiments in Coking Mixtures of Coal, Blast-Furnace Flue Dust and Iron Ore. M. Scyrzewski and O. Gonsky. (Hutnik, 1947, vol. 14, Mar., pp. 182-189). (In Polish). Experiments carried out by the authors using coking coal and gas coal for coking with addition of blast-furnace flue dust and iron ore have shown the inferiority of the products. The inferiority of the coke decreases with increasing proportions of coking coal.—w. s. w.</p> | | | |
| 450.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | 6-ESTATE-MASTEN | |
| 1948 DIVISION | | 1948 DIVISION | |
| 1948 DIVISION | | 1948 DIVISION | |

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CMARKO, V.

Kraj Hygienic and Epidemiological Station (Krajaska
hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica), Hystrica

Prague, Ceskoslovenska hygiena, No 6, 1963, pp 359-363

"Hygienic Problems of Arsenic Exhalations OF ENO Plants."

CMELIC, S.

Teaching theory in an air-force pilot school. p. 511.

VAZDUHOPLOVNI GLASNIK. (Jugoslovensko ratno vazduhoplovstvo) Zemun, Yugoslavia
Vol. 11, no. 4, July/Aug. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEMEC, M; KOVAR, Z; CHELIK, M.

Orthopedic Clinic UPJS (Ortopedická klinika UPJS),
Kosici

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 7, 1963, pp 423-426

"Congenital Scoliosis."

HALUZICKY, M.; GMELIK, M.; KOVAR, Z.; MATOSKA, J.

Effect of hydrocortisone on experimental fracture healing in mice.
Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech. 28 no.6:499-503 D '61.

1. Ortopedická klinika UPJS Kosice, prednosta doc. dr. M.H. Haluzický,
Ustav patologickej anatomie UPJS Kosice, prednosta doc. dr. I. Kutlík.
(FRACTURES exper) (HYDROCORTISONE pharmacol)

HALUZICKY, M.; NEMEC, M.; CMELIK, M.; SCHONHERZOVA, K.

Evaluation of conservative therapy of scolioses. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 29 no.4:328-332 Ag '62.

1. Orthopedicka klinika fakultnej nemocnice v Kosiciach, predn. doc. M. Haluzicky.

(SCOLIOSIS)

DEMKOVA, A.; CMELIK, M.

Inflammations of the osteoarticular system in salmonellosis.
Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.5:270-275 '63.

1. Mikrobiologické oddelenie FN v Kosiciach, veduci doc. MUDr.
L. Dubay, Ortopedická klinika Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Šararika v
Kosiciach, veduci doc. MUDr. M. Haluzický.
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS) (JOINT DISEASES)
(BONE DISEASES) (SYNOVITIS)

CMELIK, S.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

A contribution to the knowledge of the chemical composition of the fungi *Sarcoscypha coccinea* and *Polystigma rubrum*. p. 63, Arhiv Za Kemiju, Vol. 19, no. 1-4, 1947.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

| PROCESSING AND PREPARED INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| COMMON ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | COMMON VARIABLE INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>04</p> <p>The iodine content of some algae of the Adriatic. S. Cmelik. <i>Acta Adriat.</i> 3, No. 6, 31 pp. (1948); cf. KLAS, 1948, <i>Botan. (Istria) botan. inst. Zagreb</i> 7 (1932).-- More than 60 kinds of algae were analyzed. The I content varies during the year; max. values do not occur at the time of max. development. The I content of the roots may be higher or lower than that of the young parts. The I content is independent of the salt content of the H₂O or location of the algae. The Adriatic algae are rich enough to be exploited commercially. Ernst M. Cohn</p> <p>11 D</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>REPORT NO. 11</p> <p>DATE 11/11/48</p> <p>BY 11/11/48</p> <p>11/11/48</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CA

27

The oil of the dolphin's body. S. Cincik (Inst. oceanogr. i ribarstva P.N.R.J., Split, Yugoslavia). Bull. soc. chim. Belgrade 15, 173-82 (1950) (French summary). Compns. of oils from the lower jaw, the head, the back, and the abdomen are considerably different. The subcutaneous fat does not contain highly unsatd. fatty acids such as elupanotonic acid. The chromatography of the unsatd. fat indicates that the fatty acids of the jaw oil are characterized chiefly by C₁₈ and those of the head oil by C₁₆. S. Edmund Berger Hoff.

CA

11B

Mannitol content in some algae from the Adriatic Sea. S. Cvetkovic and M. Morovic (Inst. Oceanograph. Fisheries, Split, Croatia). *Arch. Krm.* 22, 229-35 (1969) (German summary).—The optical method for estg. the mannitol content in seaweed (based on rotation of the plane of polarization) has certain sources of unavoidable errors, i.e. elimination of interfering substances is not always possible and the rotating potency of mannitol is weak. In view of that a gravimetric method of mannitol, such as the Smith method, would be much more preferable, but for the fact that it is based on mannitol pptn. with $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ followed by the iodometric estn. of the excess Cu^{++} in soln. In the algae there are numerous substances capable of forming complexes with Cu^{++} , which renders this method unsuitable. In the present study mannitol was pptd. as a condensation product with PhCHO forming tribenzylidenemannitol, slightly sol. in H_2O , which can be dried and weighed quantitatively, m. 220-1°, pure (snow-white). The benzene soln. of this deriv. shows slight optical activity. The method proved accurate,

duplicate detns. agreeing within 0.1-0.15%. Some of the red and green algae from the Adriatic Sea showed practically no mannitol present at any time of the year. The brown seaweed showed less mannitol than those found along the Atlantic coast. *Cystoseira*, *Sargassum*, *Laminaria*, *Dictyota*, *Fucus*, and *Padina* all showed maxima in the beginning of winter, ranging from 5.17 to 5.87% mannitol calcd. on dry wt. of substance. *Sargassum linifolium* shows a range from 4.72 in December to 0.81% in July. The weed is dried, powdered (15-25 g.), and extd. with 90% EtOH in the Soxhlet app. for 24 hrs. The ext. is concd. on a water bath to a small vol., further evapn. to dryness proceeds under vacuum. To the dry residue is added 2-3 cc. concd. HCl and 2-3 cc. freshly distd. PhCHO . The reaction mixt. is left standing for 10 to 12 hrs., during which time it is shaken frequently. By the end of this period the product appears in the form of a solid mass. Soaking in H_2O suspends the compd., which is filtered off and rinsed with water until all traces of NaCl are removed. Extrns. with EtOH and Et_2O follow so as to remove fucoxanthin and other vegetable pigments. The residue is dissolved in benzene from which the tribenzylidenemannitol crystallizes out. It is then dried to const. wt. C. S. Shapiro

CA

11F

Unasaponifiable lipids from vernal "cancer. (Preliminary report). S. Caccia, N. Petrac-Lungino, and R. Mithell (Inst. "Poma" Research Clin. Chem., Magenta). *Atto Acc.* 12, 236-7(1969).--The lipids from vernal cancer contain about 30% of unsaponifiable lipids which so far had not been identified. Three constituents were isolated chromatographically: (1) squalene, which until now had not been shown to be a normal metabolite in humans, although it was found as a pathological constituent of ovarian cysts (dermoids) (cf. Dinter, *C.A.* 37, 3167). (2) A compd. of steroid nature, not yet further investigated. In pure form it is a cryst. solid, m. 125-7°. Its acetyl deriv., while still in soln. in the presence of conc. H₂SO₄, changes color from blue through violet to green, and when purified by recrystn. from EtOH forms needles, m. 93.6°. Its bromine addn. product is formed when the acetyl deriv. dissolved in ether, is treated with Br₂; however, it has not yet been isolated in these expts. Its benzoyl deriv. (prepd. in

CA

//F

the lipides of the human fetal membranes. S. Cmelik
(Inst. Hyg., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Biochem. Z.* 322, 187-1
(1951).—The fat content of the fetal membranes is about
0.5% (fresh substance). The presence of hydrocarbons
could not be demonstrated, although squalene was found in
undermost cysts, in female depot fat, and in skin of the new-
born. The cholesterol content is high (87.7% of the un-
saponifiable fraction), but no other sterols are found.
The fatty acids consist of 53.8% water insol. and 14% sol.,
the former being largely oleic acid. However, highly un-
satd. fatty acids are not found. The higher (solid) fatty
acids are chiefly stearic. S. Morgulis

CMELIK, S.

(2)

Investigation of a colored protein from the sponge, *Aplysina aerophoba*. S. Cmelik (Oceanograph. Sta., Dubrovnik, Croatia). *Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.* 289, 218-20 (1952).—The sponge, *Aplysina aerophoba*, common on the Adriatic coast, changes color from yellow-red-brown in the water to dark purple after 1-2 days in the air. The purple dye was extd. with dil. HCl and a purple powder obtained (N 8.3, S 5.3, P 1.23%). After 48-hr. treatment of the powder with concd. HCl at 120° a hydrolyzate was obtained; it was chromatographed and 14 known amino acids were identified: glycine, alanine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, valine, leucine, serine, threonine, cystine, aspartic and glutamic acids, ornithine, lysine, and proline. These amino acids are also found in spongin (J. C.A. 45, 10271b).
Otto C. Elmer

CMELIK, S.

(2)

Investigation of a colored protein from the sponge, *Aplysina aerophoba*. S. Cmelik (Oceanograph. Sta., Dubrovnik, Croatia). *Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.* 289, 218-20 (1952).—The sponge, *Aplysina aerophoba*, common on the Adriatic coast, changes color from yellow-red-brown in the water to dark purple after 1-2 days in the air. The purple dye was extd. with dil. HCl and a purple powder obtained (N 8.3, S 5.3, P 1.23%). After 48-hr. treatment of the powder with concd. HCl at 120° a hydrolyzate was obtained; it was chromatographed and 14 known amino acids were identified: glycine, alanine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, valine, leucine, serine, threonine, cystine, aspartic and glutamic acids, ornithine, lysine, and proline. These amino acids are also found in spongin (J. C.A. 45, 10271b).
Otto C. Elmer

Bacterial Lipids. I. The Lipids of *Salmonella typhosa*. S. C. Cline (Hyg. Inst., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Heppes, Salmonella typhosa* Chem. 200, 148-52 (1952). The lipids were acid. from *S. typhosa* after tryptic digestion. They contained 8.50% phospholipids and 83.34% neutral lipids with 8.5% non-saponifiable matter and 83.7% fatty acids. No steroids could be found in the non-saponifiable fraction. The fatty acids consisted of 48.5% solid fatty acids, mainly stearic acid.
Erich Heilmann

Čmelík, S

Nutritive value of canned pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*).
B. Čmelík and M. Krvaric. *Acta Adriat.* 3, No. 6, 3-12
(1953). Chem. compn. and energy values of canned
Adriatic pilchard originating from 1945 and 1948 fishing
seasons are detd. Similar investigations were carried out on
samples of Portuguese canned pilchard. Portuguese samples
were richer in oil than those from Yugoslavia. It was also
found that the Norwegian pilchard contains more fat and
less protein as compared with the Yugoslavian pilchard.
V. Mihajlov

CMELIK, S.

Bacterial Lipids. II. The lipids of *Salmoneella hallerup*. S. Cmelik (Central Hyg. Inst., Copenhagen). *Chem. 293*, 322 (1958); cf. *C.A.* 48, 12677. -- Lipids isolated from *S. hallerup* cultures contained 61.7% phosphatides and 48.3% neutral lipids. A portion of the phosphatides is sol. in hot MeOH and consists of N-rich, P-poor fatty acid esters. Purified phosphatides contain a no. of amino acids, aspartic acid, lysine, arginine and another not yet identified. Lauric acid was isolated from the fatty acid portion. The MeOH-sol. lipids contain the greater portion of free acids; the solid portion is stearic acid while the liquid portion is a mixt. III. Various lipid fractions of *Salmoneella hirschfeldii*. II. *Id.* 296, 67-75 (1954). -- The lipids of cultures of this organism contain 81.6% phosphatides and 78.4% neutral lipids. The former can be sep'd. into 2 fractions with MeOH. No choline or ethanolamine is found in the N-contg. portion, which does contain glutamic acid, lysine, and arginine and an unidentified cinhydrin-pos. substance. Isocitric and carbohydrates are absent. The solid and liquid phosphatides are fatty acid mixts. The MeOH-sol. lipids contain 73% fatty acids and 7% unsaponifiable material. The main solid fatty acid is palmitic, while the predominating unsat'd. fatty acid is oleic. The neutral fats consist mainly of glycerides. Bernard Klein

ONEIK, J.

Czechoslovakia

CA: 47:12665

with B. BRISKI

Central Hyg. Inst., Zagreb, Croatia

"The protein fractions of *Taenia echinococcus*."

Biochem. Z. 324, 104-14 (1953).

Chen, H. S.

Lipides and virulence in typhoid bacteria. H. Chen
(Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Experientia* 10, 372-3 (1954)
(in German). Lipide analyses were made of the virulent
strains, vi-Baninger and 247, as well as paratyphoid C
(Hirschfeld), *Salmonella gallinarum*, and *S. baltica*. There
was no correlation between neutral-lipide content and viru-
lence. However, the virulent strains had a much lower
phosphatide content than the nonvirulent and slightly viru-
lent strains. D. S. Farner

Emelik, S.

Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) as a vegetable. Lj. Grlić and S. Čmeik (Central Inst. Hyg., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Food. Cosmet. Toxicol.* 10, 379-83 (1954). Milkweed sprouts contain H₂O 90.70, ash 0.78, crude fiber 1.37, protein 0.85, ether ext. 0.61, and N-free ext. 5.70%. During the growing period (from the end of April till the beginning of July) the vitamin C content fluctuates from 149 to 350 mg. % (av. 248 mg. %). The carotene content varies from 0.96 to 2.84 (av. 1) mg. %. It is believed that if any toxic glucoside is present, it will be removed by boiling with water, and pouring off. Werner Jacobson

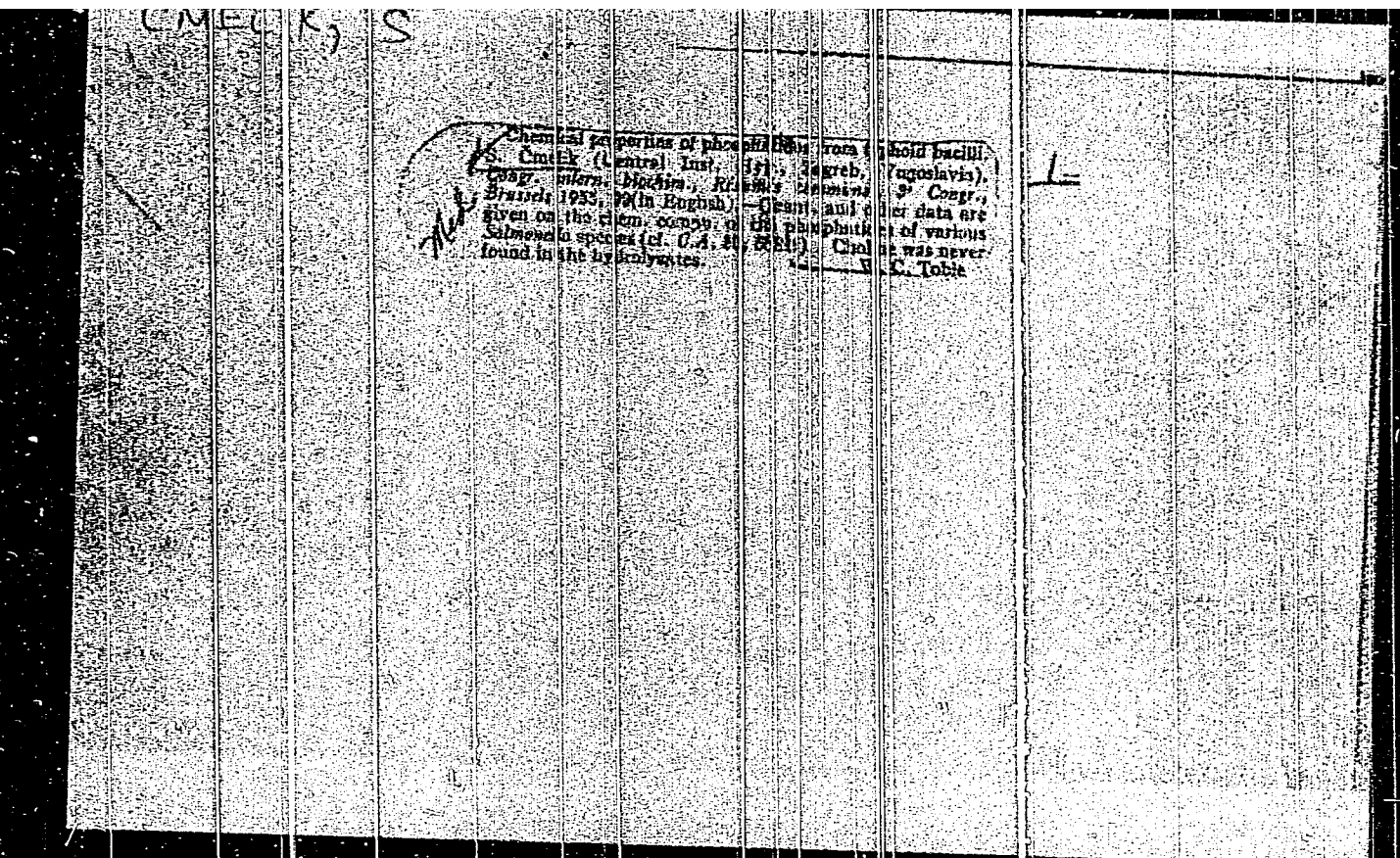
ČMELIK, S.

Bacterial lipids. IV. Influence of various nutrient sources on the distribution of lipids in *Corynebacterium diptheriae*. S. Čmelík (Central Hyg. Inst., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Život. Znan. Publ. a. Bacteriol.* 17, 289-30 (1964). Cf. Hofke-Schäfer, Z. physiol. Chem. 296, 67 (1955). There was little difference in total lipid content between *diphtheria* bacilli grown in various nutrient soles. Fractionation of the lipids, however, showed that less phospholipids and more complex-bound and CHCl_3 -sol. lipids were produced in a semisynthetic medium. The low phospholipid content may be due to the relatively low concentration of P compds. in the medium. Erich Heftman.

Emelik, S.

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| <p>7. Bacterial Synthesis of Lipids from (Cent. H₂O) (Chem. 300: 1-78 (1955))</p> <p>phospholipids of acid and glycolipids contain 21 C atoms.</p> <p>acid. As C₁₈ and fatty acids of the lipids</p> | <p>des. VI. Lipid different nutrient (not tested)</p> <p>67-78 (1955)</p> <p>cultural diphthery heptadecenoic, palmitic acid, probably not sterol</p> <p>Insol. fraction Culture medium</p> | <p>complexes of solution</p> <p>These lipids: C₁₈, 9</p> <p>the bacteria contain C₁₈ and an acid which is probably</p> <p>is composed of fatty acids</p> <p>fluency</p> | <p>lipidemia</p> <p>Cholesterol</p> <p>phospholipids. The</p> <p>steric acid. C₁₈ sol.</p> <p>about 10% protein</p> <p>protein emulsion</p> |
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LM



CMELIK, S.

✓ Agglutinin formation by protein fractions of *Salmonella*
 bacterium. S. Cmelik (Zentralhyg. Inst., Zagreb, Yugo-
 slavia). *Ergebnisse* 21, 317-18 (1955) (in German). - The
 nucleoprotein (I) fraction was obtained by disintegration of
 fresh bacteria with glass powder at pH 8.4 followed by pptn.
 with AcOH at pH 4.6. I was then split with 0.5% Na₂CO₃
 at pH 5.5. Protein (II) was sepd. from nucleic acid (III)
 by formation of a CHCl₃-protein gel. II was further puri-
 fied by dissolving at pH 7 and pptn. at pH 5.5. I had the
 greatest agglutinogenic effect (slightly less than that of
 intact bacteria); III had the lowest agglutinogenic effect.
 N. A. Pavlov.

Cmelik 1

✓2882. Firmly-bound lipids of *Lipthiria bacteria* from various culture media. S. Cmelik *Hoppe-Seyl. Z. physiol. Chem.*, 1955, 300, 167-173. The following firmly bound lipids were isolated: a phosphatide, an acetone-sol., and an ether-insol. fraction. The phosphatide contained stearic acid and probably hexadecenoic acid. Palmitic acid and a higher mol. wt. acid with about 32 C-atoms, probably distinct from corynenmycolic acid, were isolated from the acetone-sol. fraction. The ether-insol. fraction contains protein and higher mol.-wt. fatty acids. (German) P. HAAS.

Cmelik, S.

Phospholipids. VIII. The phospholipids of typhoid bacteria. S. Cmelik (Central Hyg. Inst., Zagreb, Yugo-

slavia). *Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.* 302, 20-8 (1955); cf. C.A. 49, 16069i. — *Salmonella typhosa* was cultured at 37° for 24 hrs. at pH 7.5. The duration of the incubation period markedly affected the composition of the phospholipids. The bacterial culture mass was centrifuged at 400 r.p.m., washed twice, and extd. with acetone and 1:1 alc-ether. Each fraction was then taken up in ether, the fractions combined, and pptd. from the ether by the addn. of 4 vol. of acetone. After 24 hrs. storage in the cold, it was centrifuged, the residue was redissolved in twice its vol. of ether, clarified by centrifuging, and again pptd. by addn. of 3 vol. acetone, separated, and vacuum dried. The final phospholipid mass contained 2.68% N and 3.96% P. This was then fractionated into methanol-sol. (I) and methanol-insol. (II). I was studied chromatographically with the solvent system butanol-AcOH-H₂O (4:1:5) on Whatman paper No. 2. Two components appeared one of which (III) was brought out with ninhydrin and the other (IV) with 0.2% Sudan black in 60% alc. III formed complexes with amino acids but also contained free amino acids and differed from IV in its fatty acid composition. By addn. of PhOAc to II an insol. fraction was separated which contained glycerophosphoric acids. Cephalin and an acetone-sol. fraction were also isolated. B. S. Levine

YUGOSLAVIA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 12, 1958, No 52993

Author : Smelik, S.

Inst : Croatian Society of Naturalists.

Title : A New Nucleoprotein From Taenia Echinococcus.

Orig Pub : Glasnik biol. sek. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo, 1953(1955),
Ser. 2B, 1, 123-124.

Abstract : In the stratum germinativum cyst of T. echinococcus, a
substance of a nucleoprotein type was found, containing not
ribose and desoxyribose, but hexose and acid amino acids.

Card 1/1

C MELIK, STJEPAN

WEISGLASS, Henrik; CMELIK, Stjepan; CRNKO, Bozena

Case of sepsis caused by Clostridium perfringens; bacteriological and toxicological aspects. Higijena, Beogr. 8 no.1:80-87 1956.

1. Central Institute of Hygiene, Zagreb.
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS, infect.
septicemia after criminal abortion (Ser))
(ABORTION, CRIMINAL, compl.
septicemia caused by Clostridium perfringens (Ser))
(SEPTICEMIA AND BACTEREMIA, etiol. & pathogen.
septicemia caused by Clostridium perfringens after
criminal abortion (Ser))

CMELIK, S.

✓ Composition of the lipides of *Taenia saginata*. S. Cmelik
(Central Hyg. Inst., Zagreb, Yugoslavia) and Z. Bartl.
Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem. 303, 170-1 (1951).
The lipides of *T. saginata* contain 4.3% phosphatides and
7.7% free fatty acids in addn. to esters of fatty acids.
The phosphatides, which contain no kerauin, are prob-
ably a mixture of lecithin and inositol phosphatides. The
saturated fatty acids contained in the free fatty acids are palmitic
and stearic acid. The free fatty acids contain 20.3% of
polyene fatty acids consisting of oleic, trienic, tetra-
enoic and pentaenoic acids. The fatty acid esters contain
19.8% of unsaponifiable matter and 74.1% of fatty acids.
The unsaponifiable matter contains approx. 30% of cho-
lesterol. The saturated acids contained in the fatty acids are
in this case also palmitic and stearic acids. The simple
unsaturated acid, oleic acid, is also present. The compn. of
the mixed polyene acids is similar to that of the free polyene
acids. (Surange Lech)

CMEIC, Stojan, profesor

Development of perception during pilot training. Vo.j.san.pregl.,
Beogr. 17 no.12:1329-1332 D '60.

1. Vozduhoplovnomedicinski institut u Zemunu
(AVIATION)
(PERCEPTION)

CMIELEWSKA, S.

On the problem of arterial pressure measurement on the lower extremity. Kardiol. Pol. 5 no.1:55-58 '62.

1. Z Przychodni Higieny Szkolnej dla m. Łodzi Dyrektor: dr S. Kandel.
i z Poradni Chorob Układu Krążenia w Łodzi Kierownik: dr. R. Fenigsen.
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

GMILJ, A.

Preventive vaccination in the Siauliai Region. Sveik. apsaug. 6 no.9
(69):44-46 S '61.

1. Siauliu miesto sanitarines-epidemiologines stoties epidemiologas.

(VACCINATION)

CMILJ, A.

Analysis of typhoid morbidity in the city of Siauliai.
Sveik. apsaug. 8 no. 10:36-40 0'63.

1. Siauliu miesto sanitarine-epidemiologine stotis.

*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GMOLIK, J; SVOBODAVA, L.

1. Orthopedic Ward OUNZ (Ortopedicky oddelenie OUNZ), Pardubice; 2. Second Ward of Interpulmonary TB of the Gottwald Children's Hospital of TB (II. oddelenie mimoplucnej tbc Gottwaldovej detskej liecebne tbc), (Luze-Kosumberk)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 8, 1963, pp 479-482

"Spondylodeses and Follow-up Studies of the Histological Rebuilding of Grafts in TB Spondylitis of Children."

POKORNY, Jan; CMOLIK, Jiri

A study of the autoxidation of some vegetable oils at elevated temperature. Pt. 9. Sbor potrav VSChT Vol.5, pt.2:163-176 '61 [publ. '62].

1. Department of Food Chemistry and Analysis, Faculty of Food Technology, Institute of Chemical Technology, Prague.

CHVAPIL, M.; HOLECKOVA, E.; CMUCHALOVA, B.

Biosynthesis of collagen in tissue cultures of pulmonary fibroblasts. Changes in the concentration of free hydroxyproline, peptide-bound and collagen proteins and hexosamine in control cultures and in cultures growing in colloidal silicic acid medium. Pracovni lek. 13 no.3: 121-125 Ap '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, Praha. Laborator pro fyziologii a patologii premeny latek CSAV, Praha.

(LUNGS) (COLLAGEN chem) (PROLINE chem)

CHVAPIL, M.; KOBRLE, V.; CMUCHALOVA, B.

Ultrafiltrable hydroxyproline in the blood serum as the index of the degree of collagen metabolism. Prac. lek. 14 no.2:84-87 Mr '62.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani v Praze, reditel prof. J. Teisinger.

(COLLAGEN metab) (PROLINE rel cpds)

COBIC, Branka, dr. sardnik (Beograd, Uralska 52)

Recent developments in the study of nonelastic collision
processes in atomic systems. Tehnika Jug 18 no. 8:
Supplement: Radioizotopi zrac 2 no. 8: 1422-1431 Ag '63.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric", Beograd-
Vinca.

CMUCHALOVA, B.

Mechanism of action of ascorbic acid on the metabolism of collagen proteins. Cesk. fysiол. 12 no.6:422-429 N°63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a choroby z povolani, Praha

*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

B. CMECHALOVA and M. CHYAPIL, Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Medicine (Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani,) Chief (reditel) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER, Dr Sc; Prague.

"Role of Ascorbic Acid in the Development of Fibroplastic Inflammation."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 15, No 1, Jan 1963; pp 30-34.

Abstract [English summary modified]: In guinea pigs with carrageen granuloma, local tissular ascorbic acid increased in direct proportion to the increase in collagen; ascorbic acid also increases in rats with experimental pulmonary silicosis. In both areas, the vitamin is bound to the mucoproteins of collagen fibers. Five graphs, 20 references: 4 Czech (2 unpublished) 2 Soviet and 22 Western.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CMUCHALOVA, B., and CHVAPIL, M., Institute for Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani), Prague, Prof. Dr. J. TEISINGER, Dr of Sciences, director.

"Biochemical Changes During the Development of Carrageenin Granuloma With Deficiency of or Increased Saturation With Ascorbic Acid."

Prague, Pracovní Lékarství, Vol XV, No 5, June 63, pp 196-201.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: Development of granulation tissue was studied after subcutaneous application of 50 milligrams of carrageenin to the abdominal area of guinea pigs. Estimated was the content of desoxyribonucleic acid and several types of hydroxyproline as well as ascorbic acid. Ascorbic acid deficiency caused the following changes: 1. Greater accumulation of DNA does not occur. 2. The ultrafiltrable bound hydroxyproline reacts conspicuously to the absence of ascorbic acid. 3. Level of free hydroxyproline is considerably lower in scorbutic guinea pigs. 4. Collagen formation is diminished in scorbutic animals. Ascorbic-acid concentration in the tissue of control animals diminished, but increased after eight days. In scorbutic guinea pigs the concentration was negligible and unchanged. After administering ascorbic acid to scorbutic animals ascorbic-acid concentration increased enormously (about twice as much as in control animals). Changes in the ascorbic-acid concentration are closely related to changes of collagen concentration in tissue. Correlation of ascorbic acid to DNA is statistically insignificant. It appears that ascorbic-acid changes are related to collagen formation, but not to the content of cells in the inflammation focus. Thirty-five references, including 3 Czech, 3 Russian and 1 Bulgarian.

CMUNTOVA, Zdenka, MUDr; CMUNT, Eduard, MUDr

Contribution to discussion on the use of prokuran. Cas.lek.cesk.
91 no.5:153-154 1 Feb 52.

1. Chir. odd. st. nemocnice Teplice-Lazne. Primar MUDr Pavel
Slanina.

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, ther. use,
prokuran in surg. anesth.)